

Historic, archived document

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Fifty-five miles from Missoula is Seely Lake, the largest of several bodies of water lying in the valley of the Clearwater River, a tributary of the Blackfoot. The road beyond Seely Lake into the head of the Swan River passes in turn Lakes Inez, Alva, Rainy, and Summit. With the exception of the last, there are good camping sites on these lakes.

Passing a low divide the road comes out at the Gordon Ranch in the Swan River Valley, 80 miles from Missoula. From here it is two miles by road to Holland Lake, a beautiful sheet of water lying beneath the Swan Range. There is a resort where accommodations and boats may be had.

A mile before the Gordon Ranch is reached the road to Lindbergh Lake branches to the left. It is about 4 miles from the main road to the foot of the lake, where a resort is located, as well as free camp grounds.

Fourteen miles by trail from Lindbergh Lake isagoon Lake, on the edge of the Turquoise Basin recreation area. This area is undeveloped by trails, but the hiker and mountain climber will find here a region of peaks, glaciers, lakes, and cataclysm unexcelled by any area of like size in the United States. There are no accommodations beyond Lindbergh Lake, and those who stay for more than a day must carry their food and equipment with them.

LOLO HOT SPRINGS

When Lewis and Clark journeyed up Lolo Creek, a tributary of the Bitterroot, in 1805, they mentioned in their diary large hot springs and peculiar rock formations near the head of the valley. Lolo Hot Springs has lately become a favorite resort for people of Missoula and vicinity. There is a hotel, plunge, and a number of cottages and camping spots.

Beyond Lolo Hot Springs a road crosses Lolo Pass and penetrates into Idaho as far as Powell Ranger

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A forest fire destroys in a few minutes a forest which has taken centuries to grow

KODAK

On forests where the fire hazard is great during the summer months, permits to build camp fires may be required. These are issued by forest officers or other persons deputized by the Forest Service, at points convenient to the roads leading into the forests. There is no red tape connected with obtaining a permit; the purpose is to enable forest officers to

Station on the Lochsa River. The country here is wild and only trails extend beyond the end of the road. A large game preserve lies south of the Lochsa River, but hunting is allowed on the north of the stream. Fishing is considered exceptionally good.



Flathead Lake is the largest body of fresh water in the Northwest. In beauty of setting and diversity of shoreline it is unrivaled. To the east lies the Flathead Forest and the high peaks of the northern Mission Range; to the west, ranges of rolling hills many of them timbered to the summit. There are a number of islands of various sizes, mostly in the southern part of the lake.

The lake is rapidly becoming one of the recreation centers of Montana. Many organizations have summer camps on islands and the shore, and there are also a large number of summer homes and resorts. The east shore is famous for its fine cherries.

Polson, a town of 1,500 people, is located at the southern end. A few miles below is the great gorge of the Flathead River, destined to be some day one of the important power projects of the country.

keep a check on campers using the forest and to help apprehend parties who may start forest fires.

Ascertain before going into the woods if a permit is necessary.

During periods of extreme danger, areas of special hazard may be closed to all entry for recreational purposes. Special notice of such closure is posted at the time.

The following rules will help you to protect the forest. Please read them carefully and then act accordingly.

1. **Matches.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. **Tobacco.**—Be certain that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.
3. **Making Camp.**—Before building a fire scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep it small. Never build a fire against trees, logs, or near brush.
4. **Breaking Camp.**—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.
5. **Brush Burning.**—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.
6. **How to Put Out a Camp Fire.**—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in earth and tread it down until packed tight and around the fire. *Be sure the last spark is dead.*

The sawmill town of Somers is at the north end of the lake.

Boat service between Polson and Somers is maintained in summer.

The chief attraction of the lake for the tourist lies in the views from the roads on either side of the lake, the numerous camping spots along the shore, or the attractive boat rides among the islands and across the lake.

CABINET GORGE

Cabinet Gorge of the Clark Fork River may be seen from the highway near the Montana-Idaho State line.

The name "Cabinet" originated with French Canadian trappers who noticed the peculiar box-like recesses in the rock walls of the gorge and applied the French name "cabinet" or room. It is from the gorge that the Cabinet Mountains derive their name.

This mountain-girt lake is the largest in Idaho. To the geologist it is an interesting paragraph in the chapter of glacial history written by the great ice sheet which covered much of the Northwest ages ago. Apparently Pend Oreille was formed by the damming of the Clark Fork River by a glacial moraine which forms a great barrier at the lower end of the lake near the present town of Bayview.

One of the finest views of the lake is had from the main highway between Hope and Sandpoint. Boat excursions from Sandpoint to the farther end of the lake and back are run every Sunday during the summer. In case a longer stay at any point along the shore is desired, visitors can make use of the regular week-day boat service. There are hotels at Lake View and Bayview, and resorts and camp sites at several other places.

Although not the largest body of water in the region, Priest Lake is one of the most beautiful. It



Specific information about recreational chances on the forests may be obtained at the headquarters of the Forest Supervisors. In many cases it is possible to obtain free a large scale map, on the back of which complete information is given. The Forest Service personnel welcomes inquiries about the forest, and will gladly give such information as is available.

Below is given a list of forests and the respective headquarters. If you are planning a trip to the forest, or wish to make a more extended stay, call on the supervisor and get acquainted with local conditions and learn the best localities to camp, fish, or hunt.

lies in the heart of the Kaniksu Forest, about 25 miles north of the village of Priest River, which is on the main highway. Beyond the wooded shores to the north and east rise the high peaks of the Selkirk range. It is easily reached over good roads from Spokane, 85 miles distant, and for this reason is popular as a resort. Fishing in the lake is excellent. At Coolin, on the south end of the lake are two hotels, a cottage resort, boat livery, and a store. There are also resorts at the upper end of the lake, reached by boat from Coolin.

South of Priest Lake on the main road to Priest River is the Priest River Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service. Here many important problems connected with proper management of the forests of the region are being worked out by a corps of trained foresters. Visitors are welcome at the Station.



The famous Coeur d'Alene mining district centers about Wallace and Mullan. It is one of the richest silver-lead producing regions in the world. The timbers used in these mines, running to millions of feet annually, are supplied largely from the surrounding National Forests.

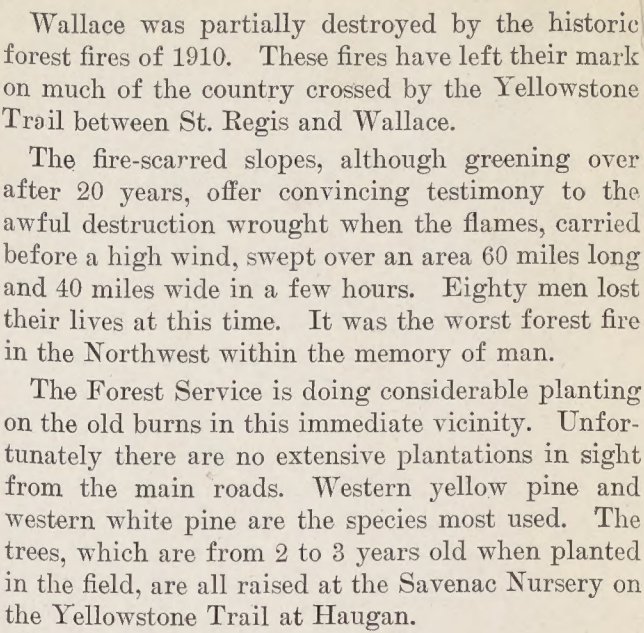
National Forests of Region No. 1, Location and Area				
Forest and State	Headquarters	Gross Area	Net Area	
MONTANA				
Abercrombie	Livingston	1,004, 943	833, 607	
Beartooth	Billings	681, 650	508, 381	
Blackfoot	Deer Lodge	1,340, 000	1,140, 000	
Custer	Hamilton	1,158, 888	1,031, 109	
Glacier	Kalispell	1,066, 877	828, 775	
Hinterhooper	Missoula Falls	1,000, 000	800, 000	
Hiawatha	Miles City	678, 189	508, 381	
Flathead	Kalispell	1,000, 000	718, 820	
Helena	Kalispell	1,000, 000	761, 883	
Plains	Helena	1,143, 333	934, 946	
Great Northern	Missoula Falls	1, 714, 984	1,040, 875	
Libby	Libby	1,162, 797	1,261, 487	
Chief Joseph Clark	Missoula	1,000, 000	810, 731	
Lolo	Missoula	1,055, 990	804, 181	
Salmon	Salmon	1,000, 000	956, 462	
Missoula	Missoula	1,313, 001	977, 743	
Total		10,166, 071	16,246, 341	
NORTHERN IDAHO				
Chamberlain	Orofino	997, 446	790, 439	
Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene	700, 294	674, 285	
Clearwater	Grangeville	1, 714, 984	1,445, 616	
Nezperce	Grangeville	1,703, 144	1,661, 107	
Payson	Payson	1,000, 000	876, 610	
St. Joe	St. Maries	928, 666	661, 371	
Sawtooth	Kootenai	1,000, 000	1,089, 890	
Total		7,616, 148	6,570, 837	
Total for Region No. 1		20,781, 219	22,818, 881	

NOTE.—The net area represents the total acreage of publicly owned lands within the National Forests. The difference in acreage between that and the gross area represents the amount of privately owned land within the exterior boundaries of each forest. Such land was either acquired before the creation of the forests, through grants or any one of the land laws, or subsequently through mining laws or the forest homestead act.

A part of the Custer National Forest lies in South Dakota, and a part of the Kaniksu in Washington.



Timber is the principal resource of the National Forests. Western white pine



Coeur d'Alene Lake is second in size of the lakes in Idaho. Its setting is less rugged than Pond Oreillon and its beauty of its shoreline has been marred by logging. Nevertheless, it is one of the recreation centers of the region. There are several fine bathing beaches, notably the one at Coeur d'Alene. The Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts maintain summer camps, and there are also private camps and many summer homes along the shore.

During the summer a boat makes a daily round-trip from Coeur d'Alene to St. Maries, and this is perhaps the best way to gain a comprehensive idea of the lake. Motor boats may be rented at Coeur d'Alene for trips both short and long.

The tourist over the Yellowstone Trail between Wallace and Coeur d'Alene may visit the historic Mullan Tree by walking a few steps down a side trail at Fourth-of-July Summit. On this tree were

Following are some of the main points of interest which the tourist will find it worth while to visit. Many are on the main roads. Others are areas of such outstanding interest as to deserve special mention. They can all be found easily on the map.

The mountainous country of the Beartooth National Forest is recognized as one of the outstanding scenic areas of the Northwest, if not the entire country. There are many canyons and peaks of exceptional grandeur, and streams, lakes, and glaciers of rare beauty. Granite Peak, the highest point in Montana (12,850 feet), is here. Other high peaks are: Mount Wood, 12,500 feet; Mystic Mountain, 12,646 feet; and Mount Hague, 12,600 feet.

In the southern part of the forest is Grasshopper Glacier, where vast numbers of grasshoppers are preserved in the ice. It is supposed that in some prehistoric time these insects were caught in a snow-storm and became congealed in drifts which later became part of the glacier.

Red Lodge, Mont., is the northern gateway to the Beartooth region. It is reached by graveled highway and also by a branch of the Northern Pacific Railway. Spur roads lead from here to camps and resorts within the forest. Trails built by the Forest Service make available the high country not accessible by roads.

Cooke City, a small mining town, is located in the southwest corner of the forest. It is reached by road through Yellowstone Park from Gardiner, or by trail from Red Lodge. From here one may visit Grasshopper Glacier, 12 miles away.

A fine road extends up the West Gallatin River from Gallatin Gateway, and the tourist will find this a desirable route to take in going to or from Yellowstone Park. The region is one of the most popular

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S—7376

blazed the figures "July 4, 1861" by Captain Mullan's party when building the famous military road between Fort Benton, Mont., and Walla Walla Wash.

The Savenac Nursery, located on the Yellowstone Trail, midway between Superior, Mont., and Wallace, Idaho, is one of the largest nurseries for forest trees maintained by the Government.

There are about 10,000,000 little trees in the Savenac Nursery at all times. This permits an annual output of 3,000,000 two to four year old trees. These trees are all of timber-producing species—white pine, yellow pine, spruce, etc.

The Government does not sell these trees, but plants them within the National Forests on hillsides devastated by forest fires.

The seed (1,000 pounds a year) required to raise this nursery stock is extracted from cones gathered in the forest. The Forest Service superintends the collection of the cones and extracts the seed. Great care must be exercised in handling the seed from the time of collection until it has sprouted in the nursery and it must be well guarded against the ravages of birds and rodents.

When two or three years old the trees are planted in the mountains. They are spaced 8 feet apart each way, so that 680 trees are planted to an acre. The cost of propagating the trees in the nursery averages about \$4 per thousand, which, plus the cost of planting, brings the total to about \$10 per acre or 1½ cents per tree. This cost per tree is very small, but it will take about 120 years for the trees to become large enough for lumber.

The shortest route between Great Falls and Livingston passes through the heart of the Jefferson National Forest. The road follows up the canyon of Belt Creek, crosses the divide at King's Hill above Neilhart, and follows down the timbered canyon of Sheep Creek to the forest boundary. Good camping sites are scattered along this road for a distance of 40 miles. Especially pleasant is the improved camp ground at an elevation of 7,000 feet on the summit of King's Hill. Nights here are always cool, even though high temperatures prevail at lower altitudes.

Fishing is good on Sheep Creek and many of the streams tributary to Belt Creek.

Supplies and accommodations may be had at Monarch and Neihart.

Twenty miles north of Helena the Missouri River breaks through the western extension of the Belt Mountains in a deep canyon bordered with limestone cliffs of fantastic shape. This formation was named the "Gates of the Rocky Mountains" by Lewis and Clark in 1805. The spot is well worth a visit. The only satisfactory way of seeing the canyon is by taking a regular motor-boat trip from Hilger reached by road from Helena. Boats leave twice daily during the summer.

In the early sixties rich placer operations centered about Virginia City and Alder Gulch. There was little of law and order, and such men as were employed to administer justice were in league with road agents, or themselves bandits. Conditions became so bad that a group of citizens organized to take summary action. The society, secret in nature, was known as the Vigilantes. A number of outlaws were hanged after brief but fair trials, and the rest quit the country.

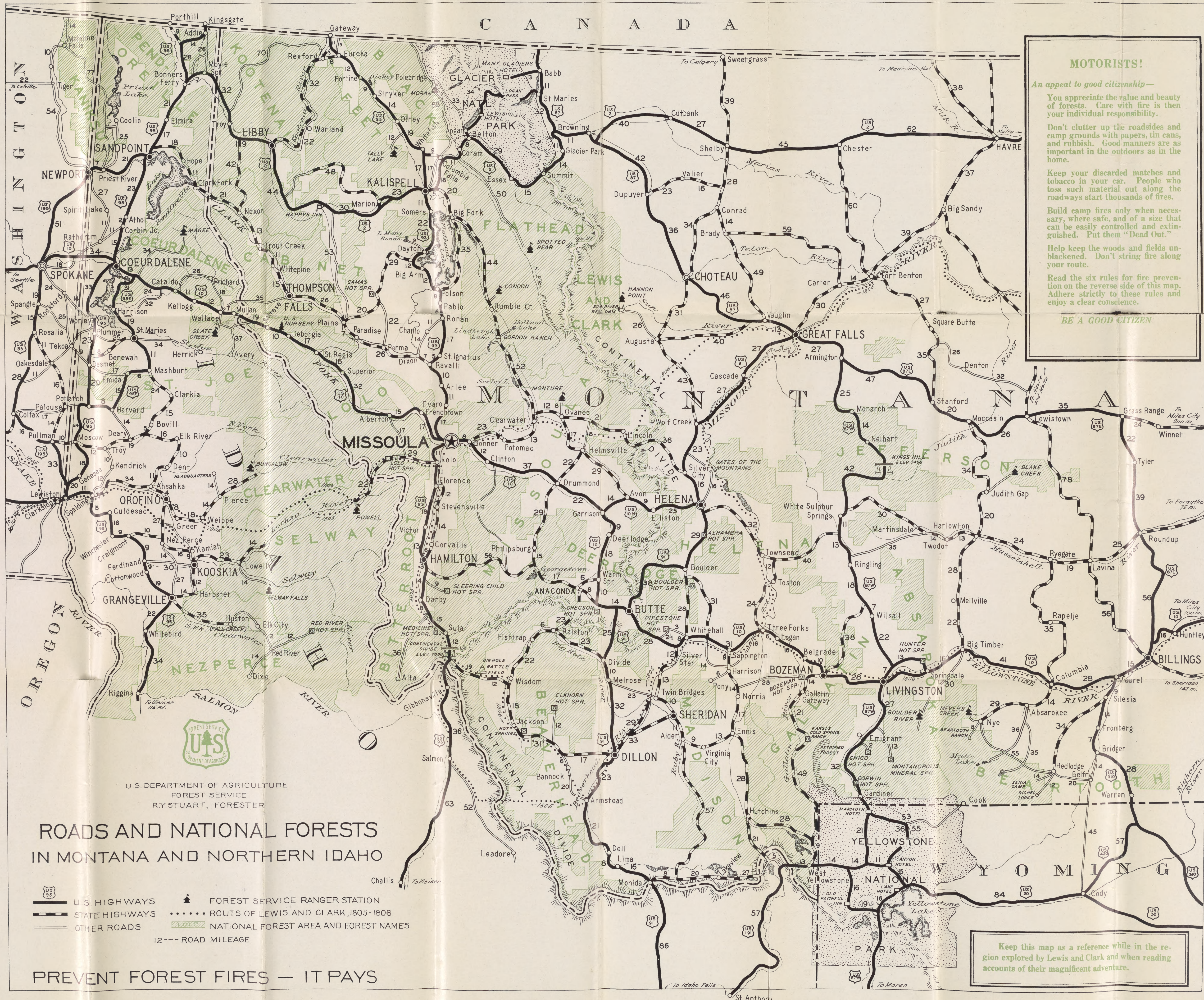
Virginia city was once the territorial capital of the State. Here, housed in a substantial museum, may be seen interesting relics of the early days. On a bluff are the graves of five of the most notorious road agents, who were hanged at one time. A number of buildings erected in the early days of the Gulch are still standing.



The site of the Battle of the Big Hole, fought in 1877 between Nez Perce Indians, under Chief Joseph, and soldiers and volunteer citizens from the Bitter-root Valley, is on the main road between Darby and Wisdom. It is visited by thousands each year, both because of its historic significance and because the beauty of the natural surroundings make it a desirable picnic spot.

A monument by the Government has been erected to commemorate those who lost their lives in the battle. Trenches dug hastily by the whites and many bullet holes in the trees can still be seen. The spot is within the Beaverhead Forest, and the Forest Service has taken the responsibility of caring for the battle ground.





MOTORISTS!

An appeal to good citizenship—

You appreciate the value and beauty of forests. Care with fire is then your individual responsibility.

Don't clutter up the roadsides and camp grounds with papers, tin cans, and rubbish. Good manners are as important in the outdoors as in the home.

Keep your discarded matches and tobacco in your car. People who toss such material out along the roadways start thousands of fires.

Build camp fires only when necessary, where safe, and of a size that can be easily controlled and extinguished. Put them "Dead Out."

Help keep the woods and fields unblackened. Don't string fire along your route.

Read the six rules for fire prevention on the reverse side of this map. Adhere strictly to these rules and enjoy a clear conscience.

BE A GOOD CITIZEN

ROADS AND NATIONAL FORESTS IN MONTANA AND NORTHERN IDAHO

- U.S. HIGHWAYS
- STATE HIGHWAYS
- OTHER ROADS
- FOREST SERVICE RANGER STATION
- ROUTES OF LEWIS AND CLARK, 1805-1806
- NATIONAL FOREST AREA AND FOREST NAMES
- ROAD MILEAGE

PREVENT FOREST FIRES — IT PAYS

Keep this map as a reference while in the region explored by Lewis and Clark and when reading accounts of their magnificent adventure.